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**LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK**  
**NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for**  
**Foreign Governments.**

ALLEN'S HOTEL.

RAILWAYS.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 29th, 1889.

Two weeks ago, and before any effort had been made to obtain subscriptions in this city, we announced in these columns that we would receive and forward any money entrusted to our care for the destitute people of Santos and Campinas who have been suffering so terribly from epidemics of fever. Up to that time Rio had done nothing whatever to relieve the pressing wants of these people, and as the fever was increasing in Campinas and the poor were suffering for food as well as for medical assistance, we thought it probable that many charitable people among our readers would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We regret to say, however, that up to the present moment *not one vintem has been sent in*. It may be that the charitably inclined are waiting for us to call on them, or it may be that they prefer some other agency through which to send relief. For their own credit we trust that one or both of these suppositions are correct. Whatever may be the reflection on ourselves, we trust that the people by whom this journal is read, are not insensible to the sufferings and necessities of the poorer classes in those two cities. It is not creditable to the people of this city that weeks and months have been allowed to pass without generous offers of sympathy and aid. We have believed, and would still like to preserve that belief, that there are well-to-do people here who would prefer to give quietly and decently, which is, after all, the only true charity. We could not appeal to Brazilians, both on account of language and the impossibility of our meeting their views as to the way such undertakings ought to be carried out, but we believed that there were Englishmen, Germans and Americans here who would prefer, as we certainly do, to give without display and for the sole purpose of relieving distress. In this, however, we appear to have been mistaken. It may be a fault in our education, or a lack of good taste, but it never occurred to us that intelligent, charitable people were waiting for horse-races, theatrical entertainments, processions, brass-bands, poetry and fireworks before opening their hearts and pockets. We never dreamed that we ought to go around with a little green and yellow bag to pick up pennies, and then fire off a rocket, a bit of poetry and a bedlam of music whenever we managed to catch one. We never imagined that human sympathy and charity were to be aroused only by noise and display. And we certainly never could have known that the best and most

economical way of gaining one hundred in charity is through spending two hundred for selfish display. However, to live is to learn—and in this respect we have learned an unexpected lesson.

ALL questions as to the legal tender of sovereigns in payment of milreis debts, at the legal value of 27d per milreis, or 8880 per sovereign, have been settled by the *arriso* of the minister of finance dated on the 24th instant, a translation of which is published elsewhere. The section of the council of state for financial affairs has decided that a sovereign is a legal tender, the Emperor has approved this decision and nothing now remains but to await the result of monetizing a foreign coin that has heretofore been considered merchandise, and subject to the fluctuations of the market. The decision of the government will be generally accepted with relief, for the most opposite opinions were held as to whether foreign money could be legally tendered in payments, and as even the council of state found itself obliged to go so far back as 1833, over half a century, for a basis for its report, it is evident that the various opinions of individuals were not altogether baseless, whether for or against this tender. Apart from the fact that important nations do not recognize foreign money as a circulating medium, but transform it into the coins of their own country, Brazilian authorities have unquestionably shown wisdom in avoiding the destruction of a universally accepted medium of international exchange, and by granting it legal currency will be enabled to keep it in circulation just so long as it may be required, and no longer. The improvement in the condition of the exchange was temporary and artificial; there is no marked improvement in the financial position of the empire; the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the great coffee producing zone, are generally conceded to have been ruined by the loss of slaves, before which they had been embarrassed by the mortgages on their estates; large sums have been spent on the correction of sanitary abuses, drouth, etc.; and it is questionable whether so onerous a combination has been fully met by the large and valuable coffee crop of this year and the various loans which have been made abroad. There was neither reason, nor sense, in advancing exchange rates above par. It was, on the contrary, a confession that the banks were nervous about their cash reserves, and all of this uneasiness could have been allayed had the government taken the step, now accomplished, of making sovereigns legal tender. The inquiry as to whether speculators have made money is not so much the question, although their efforts were undoubtedly an influence in forcing exchange rates up to the excessively high quotations ruling here. The trade of Rio, we believe, has not been greatly benefitted by these high rates; goods sold at prices fixed six months previously and remitted against at 28d and over are the only exceptions, but those sold at 28d to be remitted for six months hence, are not likely to show very good results. We have repeatedly pointed out that what the importers of Rio require is not a high exchange; they require a steady rate. And it remains to be seen whether the monetizing of sovereigns will effect this desirable result. It may be considered very doubtful.

The question of assisted immigration has now reached a point where the authorities may well be asked to pause and consider it anew. Perhaps the infatuation which has thus far blinded the government, has not yet worn itself out, for it may be assumed that the slaveholding element which has so long dominated the country was too badly

frightened by emancipation to recover courage and self reliance in the brief period of one short year. The results of subsidized immigration, however, have certainly not met expectations, and it must be clear to the planter in the ministry as well as the planter in private life that he is not getting the full value of his money. In some cases the immigrants have been established on well-managed estates and have done well, both for themselves and their employers. In a great number of cases, however,—perhaps a majority—there have been disputes and broken contracts from the very outset. In some instances the planters have undertaken to take advantage of their necessities and helplessness to rob them of their wages and to avoid the expenses of proper treatment. Generally, however, the trouble arises further back, the immigrants complaining of having been deceived by the agents who induced them to come. Through these causes, we have hundreds of helpless, discontented people thrown upon the overburdened charity of the seacoast towns, scores of wretched families begging for food and shelter, the hospitals crowded, the government lodging-houses crowded, and the state obliged to send scores and hundreds of them back home to prevent their becoming permanent objects of charity. In view of such a state of affairs, would it not be wise for the government to try some other method? May it not be accepted as a fact that assisted immigration creates more parasites and abuses than benefits, and that these abuses and expenditures are vastly out of proportion to the advantages which a few men may obtain from the system? The moment the state undertakes to pay the transportation expenses of immigrants, a crowd of hungry, heartless speculators is sure to spring into existence to make traffic of the ignorance and necessities of both parties! A more unscrupulous, unfeeling traffic does not exist; it is in fact but very little better than the slave trade of former days! It is no slight thing to deceive a poor, ignorant peasant with promises of comfort and gain in a distant foreign country, from which he can never hope to return unaided. And that such deceptions are practised—the grossest and crudest of deceptions—is the common story of almost every arrival in this country. If it is for this the government is spending its money, it could not be engaged in a worse undertaking; but if it also is being tricked by these agents and speculators, then the quicker it terminates the business, the better. We have no need of Italy's *lazzaroni*, nor of discontented Belgian miners, nor of the vagabond scoundrels of European cities in general. Brazil is well supplied with this material already. The country does need good agriculturists, however, and these will come of their own accord just as soon as the conditions of life here are what they require.

The water question of this city has now reached a point where nothing less than heroic measures will bring relief. It is apparent that the public treasury has been paying a pretty high price for the new water-works, and that the prospects are good for an indefinite continuation of the exactions. Naturally, there ought to be a limit to all this, but when we see the supply steadily diminishing at the same time that new works are being added to the system we are compelled to conclude that there is no way out of the complication but to go on spending money forever. When the Rio do Ouro system was inaugurated, the water supply was abundant all over the city, including Santa Theresia and other hills. Now, after the lapse of some years, many localities in the city are without water a great part of the time. And it is not only

in the summer that this scarcity occurs, but in every month of the year, as may be seen by the complaints published in the daily press. To-day, after spending a large sum of money on Dr. Frontin's provisional supply, we are no better off than before, for the anticipated supply does not materialize, and the complaints of "no water" continue from every part of the city. In view of all the circumstances, there is no other conclusion than that the public treasury and the population of this city have been most shamefully deceived and robbed all the way through. Were it not that the people must in the end pay all the costs, we should say that the government, which aided and promoted the scandalous intrigue by which the surveys and contract were flished from the man who surveyed and planned the works, without ever paying him a cent for the £10,000 which he expended out of his own pocket, has got no more than it deserves in all the subsequent swindles and impositions. If the men who have been enriching themselves out of this undertaking could be made to bear all these subsequent burdens, we should say that it is no more than just; but when we consider that it is the wretched taxpayer, the man who pays taxes on his house and business, on the water he can not get, and even in bribes to the water *fiscal* who possesses the power of shutting off his supply at his very door—when we consider all this, the justice of all these later impositions becomes a painful farce. The Rio do Ouro water works have now cost double what the original surveys called for—and the end has not yet been reached. The government has been swindled, contractors have been robbed, and the people have been imposed upon and robbed—and all this in the interests of a small army of impostors and thieves. If this be considered strong language, just think of what has been paid, and then of what has been actually realized! Think of the Pedregulho experiment, of the shameful negotiations over the acquisition of the Rio S. Pedro, and then of the recent payment of 170,000\$ for a provisional supply under the Frontin contract, which according to official reports is nothing less than a *fiasco*! Let it be remembered that the taxpayers must stand all this—and then who will say that any condemnation is too severe! In our opinion, there is now only one remedy for all this—the dismissal of every man connected with the business, from the chief engineer who blocks all improvements through caprice, down to the hungry *fiscal* who blackmails you for two milreis a month, and then the lease of the works to a responsible private company. The government and its representatives can no longer be trusted to administer an enterprise of this character.

In a few days more the two chambers of the General Assembly will be organized and ready for work. Perhaps it may not be considered proper for foreigners to offer suggestions or petitions in regard to subjects of legislation, but where their interests are largely concerned this liberty may certainly be permitted. Although there are many important questions requiring immediate legislative attention, there are none more urgent than those affecting the administration of the custom house. About three-fourths of the imperial revenue are derived from this department, showing that foreign commerce is the principal revenue-paying and a highly important wealth-producing occupation in this country. It is sound policy, therefore, to protect and encourage this calling to the fullest extent, and this, we submit, can not be done without rendering it safe and profitable. The long-established practice of dropping down on commerce whenever

more revenue is required, may be easy, but is certainly not wise. And the no less arbitrary practice of treating merchants like a flock of sheep, to be sheared at pleasure, and to turn a deaf ear to all their remonstrances and petitions, is certainly suicidal to the last degree. It is useless to make promises, for they will never be kept; or to make changes in schedules and regulations, for they have little or no effect on officials. We ought to have not only just and explicit laws, however burdensome they may be, but we ought to have an independent, accessible tribunal by which disputes between merchants and officials can be settled. When the custom house and the Treasury decide that the paper on which this journal is printed is writing paper, and must therefore pay an exorbitant rate of duty, there ought to be an appeal to an independent superior court for a reversal of so absurd a decision. Then, in addition to all this, there ought to be some means for compelling custom house officials to meet the current requirements of the commerce of this port. During the past three months there have been constant complaints of delays in loading and discharging vessels. Mail steamers have been detained for days, cargo steamers for weeks, and sailing vessels for months, and during all this time the customs officials have obstinately closed their ears to every complaint. They could have worked at night to discharge lighters, and they could have employed more men, but instead of this they have worked even more listlessly than ever. The claim that the storehouses have been jammed full of goods all the time is not strictly true, for the space has not been economized and much of it has been wasted. And even were it true, a proper regard for the commercial interests and reputation of this port—which have been seriously prejudiced during the past summer—ought to have led the authorities to provide additional storage facilities. In this respect, many reforms are urgently needed, in order to free merchants from the caprice and torpidity of these officials. Regular packet lines ought to be permitted to have their own *tropiques* and shipping piers, if they want them; the D. Pedro II dock monopoly ought to be broken; and provisions should be made for extra work whenever the requirements of trade or the season may require it. The five or six hours given to commerce at the custom house are frequently insufficient, hence the necessity of making the regulations more elastic, and of providing for night work whenever a block occurs. The losses incurred in this port during the past season have been very serious, and many of them might have been avoided. In view of these considerations, we believe that the General Assembly ought to take these questions into early consideration and do what may lie in its power to relieve commerce from many of the burdens which now oppress it.

#### LEGAL TENDER SOVEREIGNS.

The following is the dispatch of the minister of finance giving forced currency to sovereigns at the par value of \$8890.

Department of Financial Affairs,  
Rio de Janeiro, 24th April, 1889.

Considering that under Law No. 401 of 11th September, 1846, in public departments and in payments between individuals, it was ordered that gold coins of 22 carats should be received at 4\$ per *otava*;

Considering that the *regulamento* of 28th November of the same year for the execution of the said law fixed the value of the sovereign, or pound sterling, at \$8890;

Considering that Decree No. 2,004 of 24th October, 1857, next after that of 29th July, 1849, renewed or established the said dispositions;

And after hearing the section of the council of state for financial affairs, with whose report His Majesty the Emperor has seen fit to agree, by His Immediate Resolution of yesterday the said August

Lord orders it to be declared that pounds sterling must be received at their legal value, as well as public departments, as was determined by the dispatch of 16th November, 1888, and which has been in practice, as in payments from these departments, and also in those to be realized between individuals.

Of which I advise you for the due effects. May God preserve you.

JOÃO ALFREDO CORREIA DE OLIVEIRA.

To Sr. Conselheiro Director General of Public Revenue, and to the Directory General of Accounts.

The principal reasons for the report of the council of state are as follows:

That the law of 1846 did not revoke the law of 1833, which latter allowed foreign coins to be received and paid out by public officials at a legal value then fixed, but altered it, in so much as the value of 22 carat gold was advanced from 2\$500 to 4\$ per *otava*.

That the Decree of 28th July, 1849, revoked that of November, 1846, but that the Decree of 24th October, 1857, re-established that part of the 1846 Decree as regards sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

That only in 1857 were questions raised, when it was determined to collect 15 per cent. of import duties in gold at its legal value, and when the section of the council of state decided that the Decree of October, 1857, was in accordance with the Law of 1846, when it equalized sovereigns and half-sovereigns with national gold.

That the 1846 law declared its conditions extended to payments between individuals.

And finally that as Decree of 24th October, 1857, ordered in accordance with the law of September, 1846, that sovereigns and half-sovereigns should be received at public departments, re-establishing in this part the Decree of November, 1846, the section opines that such coins are a legal tender between individuals at the value fixed in the said Decree.

Senators Dantas and Lafayette are the signers of the report and Senator Paulino expressed his acquiescence in its conclusions.

#### ELECTROLYSED SEWAGE.

A determined attempt is now being made to deal with London sewage by means of electricity. Mr. William Watson has erected experimental works at the southern outfall at Crossness, the apparatus being capable of treating 12,000 gallons per hour. The principle of Mr. Webster's electrolytic system is that the compounds always present in sewage are split up into their constituent parts by the electric current passed through iron electrodes. At the positive plate chlorine and oxygen are set free and combine, with the water and the iron plate, to form bodies which act powerfully upon the organic matter, a flocculent precipitate of the impurities in suspension and in solution is formed, which, after being first carried to the surface by the hydrogen generated, gradually settles to the bottom, leaving a perfectly innocuous effluent. The effluent can, indeed, if sufficient electric power be used, be converted into an absolute disinfectant. In treating the sewage it is pumped through a wooden shoot into settling tanks. The shoot is fitted with electrodes, and in travelling through it every particle of the sewage is brought into direct contact with electrodes. The fluid passes from the shoot in the tanks (also fitted with electrodes), where the "sludge" settles at the bottom in about two hours, the effluent being afterwards drawn off. The electrodes are made of cast iron, and those in the shoot are divided into twelve sections, which can be connected either in series or in parallel, the plates themselves being connected in parallel. It is estimated that the working cost of the process, when applied to a large volume of sewage, would be about 13s. per 1,000,000 gallons, and that the whole sewage of London might be treated for about £50,000 a year. The cost of treating sewage by chemicals has been stated at from 30s. to 70s. per 1,000,000 gallons.—*Chemist and Druggist*, April 6.

*Jornal do Commercio*, April 25th.

#### ABANDONED IMMIGRANTS.

Regarding the fact, which under this title we noticed last day yesterday, the inspector general of lands and colonization addressed the following office to the minister of agriculture:

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd April, 1889.

Under the title *abandoned immigrants* we read in the *gaceta* (local news) of the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of to-day an item which states that about 100 immigrants were found abandoned in the Rua da Misericórdia, that they were lodged by the proprietor of a hotel in the same street, No. 34, who declared he would receive them on the occasion when a police agent ordered them to accompany him to the police department, etc.

There is not perfect fidelity in the transmission of the item; for the truth is that all the immigrants referred to were lodged by order of this *inspector*

in the said hotel—situated, not in the Rua da Misericórdia but in the Rua de D. Manoel—there being among them a considerable number of Belgians and Frenchmen, recently arrived from the River Plate, to whom I had it declared that I would only furnish them lodging for yesterday night if they promised to leave to-day for the Rio d'Ouro in order to employ themselves in the works of the new water supply, because, the greater part being single men, they ask employment here and demand board and lodging, and finally to be returned to their countries.

The others are individuals who have come from the interior and demand to be sent home, which in accordance with Y. R.'s orders will be opportunistically granted them, as the reasons furnished justify their request.

The news that immigrants without destination found in this city, who may not wish to settle themselves properly, would be sent to their native lands for account of the parties intruding them has given rise to abuses, which can only be prevented by adopting as an invariable rule (as this *inspector* attempts to do), that such an expedient will only be applied in relation to individuals brought in under conditions contrary to those stipulated, or who, having been established in the country for a certain time, have in their favor special conditions rendering them worthy of this concession.

Every other person that may desire to be a *loaf* (*ochoso*) and a vagabond in order to be sent to his home should be placed at the disposal of the common law.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The President of Paraguay now wants to spend \$50,000 on encouraging European immigration.

—Montevideo is reported to be growing rapidly and business is undergoing an active revival.

—The new civil marriage law went into effect throughout the Argentine Republic on the 1st inst.

—The great Uruguayan financial bubble, however, Dr. Emilio Reus, was declared a bankrupt on the 15th inst.

—The total immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic during the quarter ending 31st March were 74,090, against 40,527 in the same period of 1887.

—The March bill against the Argentine government for assisted immigrants' passages amounts to \$569,004 mfn. This is perhaps only about one half the total expenditure.

—The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Ltd., has purchased a building site in Montevideo on Calle Zabala, opposite the Brazilian bank, where a new edifice will at once be erected.

—Through official interference, difficulties have arisen in the transfer of lands which threatens to break up the Napasta colony, near Bahia Blanca, where the recent Irish immigrants were settled.

—A telegram published here on the 20th says that when the Chambers meet the Argentine government will ask for credits for armament and war material, and that the amount will possibly be \$8,000,000.

—While we are melting here in Rio, the telegraph advises us of intense cold at Buenos Aires. If Mr. Frick could only have invented the telegraphic modification of temperature both Rio and Buenos Aires would be benefited at present.

—A "Bueno União de Creditos" has been organized at Montevideo by that "distinguished financier" Don Bernardo Caynari, and is to begin operations on the 1st prox. Mr. Caynari's acquaintances here in Rio will await results with distinguished interest.

—The Menloza petroleum company has already received pipes for a pipe line to Belgrano, and provisions are being made for using petroleum on the locomotives of the Argentine Great Western railway. Looks like counting chickens before they are hatched.

—The Uruguayan government has been called upon to spend a large sum of money for the "enlargement and salubritization" of Montevideo, by reclaiming marine lands, opening boulevards, laying tram lines, erecting electric towers, etc. Would it not be wiser to grow inland for a short time longer and use all this money for debt-paying and other useful purposes?

—According to the illustrated map prepared for the Paris exhibition by the chief of the immigration department, giving an analysis of the immigration into the Argentine Republic from the year 1857 to 1888 inclusive, the total number of immigrants was 1,374,797, of whom 646,086 were Italians, 144,654 Spaniards, 91,759 French, 22,952 English, 18,072 Swiss, 16,768 Austrians, 15,271 Germans, 7,645 Belgians, and 29,985 of various nationalities.—*River Plate Times*.

—According to our River Plate exchanges the proposition of the Argentine government to divide the Misiones territory equally between the two nations was totally rejected by Brazil, which claims the whole of it. It was reported that Brazilian troops had seized the territory, and that two armies were being organized in Rio Grande and Paraná for the purpose of "ridding the lot." It is really refreshing to see what a reputation for energy we have got among our Platine neighbors.

—The recent floods on the Rio Uruguay caused considerable damage in places along its banks. At Salto and Concordia the river rose 37 feet, overflowing its banks, and making it necessary to remove people in boats. A serious loss in stock is also reported.

—According to President of Paraguay, the total revenue of that little-known republic last year amounted to \$4,551,445, of which \$1,380,152 were from the custom house. The sale of public lands produced \$1,881,197. The official value of both imports and exports was \$5,551,445, the latter exceeding the former by about \$700,000. The total number of immigrants received during the year was 1,064, against 563 in 1887. The President believes the boundary dispute with Bolivia will be settled amicably.

#### MONTVIDEO SHIPPING CHARGES.

The Montevideo *Express* of the 10th inst. gives the following scale of charges for pilotage, light dues, custom-house services, etc., at that city:

Pilotage is not compulsory, but vessels taking a pilot should make a written agreement, otherwise they will have to pay a tariff at the rate of \$5 per Spanish foot.

Harbor pilotage is compulsory on sailing vessels moving into the harbor—\$11.50 inward, \$10.00 outward and \$5 shifting berth.

Pilotage from Montevideo to Buenos Aires for sailing vessels \$30 to \$50. For Rosario or Paysandú \$60 to \$100. For steamers from Montevideo to Buenos Aires and back \$100 to \$150. From Montevideo to Buenos Aires and Rosario and back to Montevideo \$230 to \$250, according to agreement.

Steamers taking a "packet privilege" are exempt, but pay \$90 per trip for this privilege. [N. B. Application must be made to the President of the republic several days before the arrival of a steamer on her first voyage for this packet privilege. The petition costs \$20 but once obtained stands forever.]

Light dues 1½ cts. per ton register and 2 cts. per ton register extra on vessels proceeding to Buenos Aires or the Rivers.

Custom house charges.—Opening and closing register to discharge and manifest; for vessels under 200 tons register \$24; 200 to 500 tons register \$55; 500 tons register and upwards \$60. Notaries \$4.80. Bill of health \$4.00. Stamps for petitions and copies \$4 to \$5. Vessels loading outward pay again the same charges.

Steamers having a "packet privilege" pay about \$15 to \$20 for stamps and \$4.00 for bill of health on each clearance from the port.

Stevedores.—Equal rates as Buenos Aires.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

From *The Chilian Times*, March 30th.

—The railway coal wharf at Pisagua has been swept away by the sea, together with three thousand bags of coal.

—Mr. Arturo M. Edwards has made the magnificent gift of 30,000 dollars to Concepcion hospital for the erection and equipment of a laundry.

—The *Ritandarte Catibos* says there are from eight to ten thousand deaf and dumb persons in Chile, which statement sounds very much like an exaggeration.

—A commission has been appointed to report on the invention of Mr. Charles Stup for separating and producing chemically pure metals, with a view to the purchase of the patent by the government.

—At the request of the Callao prefect the consuls of Chili, Ecuador and Colombia have sent him a number of their despatch countrymen who have no occupation or means of subsistence in Peru.

—The important railway from Lima to Pisco [Peru] is now opened to contract by the government. Twenty-five years of monopoly are granted, and perpetual possession. The bids are to be opened 120 days from date. A bond of twenty thousand soles is to be deposited at the time of making the bid. Work is to be commenced within one year, and finished within five years. The estimated cost is about 6,000,000 silver soles. The road is a little over 100 miles in length and runs along the coast. It would open to Lima and Callao the most fertile valleys in the republic, whence immense material supplies could be obtained, and it would be the most profitable railway in the country.—*Panama Star and Herald*.

—A former resident of Chile who has just returned to this country after a stay of several years in Peru gives us a most deplorable account of the condition of that unfortunate republic. The world, he says, has never before witnessed such a complete and total eclipse of a nation as is the case with Peru. Warts and all, it would fall to convey an adequate idea of the condition in which that country is relined. Nationally and socially it is completely disorganized. In some parts of the interior a war of races has been inaugurated. The Indians have taken possession of valuable estates, and the owners and the authorities are powerless to recover them. Public employees all over the country are in arrears, and unpaid, and in order to live they are compelled to steal. The only place in which there is no scarcity of money is the pre-tribal palace, and Caceres and his adherents revel in riotous living in the midst of misery which is constantly increasing and is frightful to contemplate.—*The Chilian Times*.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—One fatal case of yellow fever is reported from Campos.

—The epidemic of yellow fever at Vassouras is said to be at an end.

—The city of Rezenle is suffering from an epidemic of yellow fever.

—A cattle fair was inaugurated at Benfica, Minas Geraes, on the 24th inst.

—There were 24 baptisms in Campos on the 20th, of which 17 were of illegitimate children.

—A Protestant church was organized at Jahú, São Paulo, on the 13th, with a membership of 50.

—The president of São Paulo opened a credit of 50,000\$ on the 17th to meet the requirements of the Campinas epidemic.

—The March export of rubber from Pará aggregated 1,216,577 kilos., from Maranhão 400,711 kilos., and from Serpe 16,618 kilos.

—The Paulista and Mogiana railway companies have offered gratuitous passage to all the poor inhabitants of Campinas who may wish to leave that pest-stricken place.

—The Ceará conservatives also appear to have fallen out respecting the ticket for senator from that province. Here is another chance for the liberals, if there is any discipline in the party.

—The *Jornal* is responsible for this item: "On the 15th inst. a violent fire broke out on the plantation at Murahé of Srs. Araújo Silva & Brother which destroyed all the cane fields of the present crop and of next year's."

—A force of volunteer firemen was organized in Niteroi on the 21st. As there are no funds for purchasing material as yet, the energy of the volunteers will be dedicated to assisting the regular force upon necessary occasions.

—On the 24th inst. the Niteroi improvements company deposited 125,000\$ in sovereigns at the provincial treasury as a guarantee for the execution of the contract for supplying the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro with water.

—In the first quarter of 1889 there were 64 marriages celebrated at the parish church at Uberaba, Minas Geraes. In not one instance did the contracting parties sign the register, but whether this arise from inability to do so is not clear.

—From the 1st to the 22nd inst., inclusive, there were 252 burials in the municipal cemetery of Santos, an average of over 11 a day. Estimating the present population at 10,000, this shows a death rate equivalent to an annual average of nearly 420 per thousand.

—Even in São Paulo the death rate has been no trilling matter. From the 17th to the 21st, inclusive (5 days), the deaths in that city numbered 60, giving an average of 12 a day. On a basis of 60,000 population this is equivalent to an annual average of 73 per thousand.

—The March report of the meteorological station which the São Paulo geographical commission has established at Taubaté shows an average temperature in the shade for the month of 70.7° Fahr., the maximum being 96.8° and the minimum 57.2°. The total rainfall for the month measured 175 millimetres.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the purchase of a plantation at Salará, Minas Geraes, the property of Dr. Damasco Brochali, for the founding of a new colony. The property will cost 19,000\$. The failure of these efforts to establish immigrants does not seem to deter the minister from fresh endeavors.

—Senator Silveira Martins has presented a motion in the Rio Grande provincial assembly requesting the imperial government to dismiss the president of that province, and declaring that in case this is not done the assembly will refuse to pass the budget. Provincial politics are getting somewhat exciting on all sides.

—According to the special correspondent of a local journal the navigation service on the Rio Grande river recently inaugurated by the Oeste de Minas railway covers about 200 kilometres in distance, between Porto Alegre and Capetinga, near the Bocaina rapids. There is a narrow stern-wheel steamer already in service and another is being put together.

—If good beef could be obtained anywhere, one would suppose Rio Grande do Sul is the place; but it appears from recent advices from there that the supply is of such poor quality, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities, that it is proposed to establish an *abattoir* in the northern part of the province and bring the meat down under the cold air system.

—Two *camaradas* were employed to remove an Italian, named Lippi, who had been taken suddenly ill, from a plantation near Mogyimir to the hospital in that town. At 2 p. m. the cart was found abandoned in the road, and the sick man lying in the sun dying. The *camaradas* were afterwards found in town spending money freely and it was then discovered that they had robbed the dying man of some hundreds of milreis.

—A new light-ship was launched at Pará on the 31st ult.

—The *Correio*, of Santos, says that the epidemic of yellow fever in that city is now nearly extinct.

—There were 249 burials in the Pará municipal cemetery in March, of which the majority were Ceará refugees. This is a very heavy death rate.

—The Rio Grande provincial assembly voted to suspend its sessions on the 22nd until the government appointed a president who would execute the laws.

—The donations to the Santos orphans asylum, up to the 26th inst., amounted to 15,694\$80. It is a worthy charity and we trust the fund may be largely increased.

—A new cotton factory is to be started at S. João Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. At the outset the capital will be 200,000\$, which is to be increased later on.

—A project has been successfully initiated in Pará for the opening of a hydropathic establishment in that city for the treatment of diseases according to methods employed in Europe.

—The commencement of work on the artesian wells in Ceará has had the effect of suddenly waking up the Revy commission. We are now hearing of the progress made on that work.

—On the 24th there were 658 sick people in Campinas of which 444 were under treatment in their own houses. Of the total 407 were suffering from the fever, and 251 from other diseases.

—It would seem that an Argentine soldier connected with the boundary commission is awaiting trial at Palmas, province of Paraná, for shooting a Brazilian with a revolver. It is singular how carefully the incident has been suppressed in this country.

—The news from the interior or southern part of Piahy are of the most disheartening character. The drought has been so severe and prolonged that the people are dying with hunger. Severe epidemics of measles and fevers have broken out in various places.

—The president of the province of Amazonas recently dismissed Canon Amancio de Ribeiro from his position as inspector of education. The Canon has recently been acting as president of the province and it seems he drew his salary as president and inspector at one and the same time. The president alleges other reasons for the dismissal, none of which are very creditable to the Canon. Of course the affair will turn up in the coming legislative session.

—The population of S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, objected the republican apostle, Silva Jardim, holding a public meeting there on the 23rd, and the conference was held in a private room of a hotel. The usual delirious applause is reported, and the banquet followed, during which the chiefs expressed their opinion by cat-calling, etc. A row ensued and the hotel was stoned, and it is charged firearms were used, but no one appears to have been hurt. Sr. Silva Jardim, not so fortunate as his colleague, Peguinha, had not even a scratched leg to show his admirers. One account says the ladies furnished weapons to the republicans.

—O *Páiz* of the 20th publishes the following: At Sant'Anna do Livramento (Rio Grande do Sul), a Sr. José Vidal, a ward inspector (police authority) who at this hour should be in jail and prosecuted under Art. 193 of the criminal code, dragged away a poor colored man at a late hour, duly pinioned, to the banks of a stream and there, with the assistance of two other assassins, cut the throat of the unfortunate victim! The body of the unfortunate man was abandoned, for it was supposed that he was dead, and as dead men can not speak, thinking the cowardly act would be unknown, he (the inspector) returned home with a tranquil conscience. The man was not dead, however, and succeeded in dragging himself to a neighboring house, where he gave the names of his assailants, and then died.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee *pauis* in Minas for May will be 24 reis per kilo. Other products will retain the *pauis* now in vigor.

—The sales of coffee in San Francisco, California, last year amounted to 162,970 bags, against 140,684 in 1887, 117,581 in 1886, and 144,434 in 1885. The average monthly consumption in the Pacific coast states last year was 1,511,107 pounds.

—A Desterro correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* writes very encouragingly of the development of coffee production in the province of Santa Catharina. He gives the following export figures for the last four crop years:

1885-86	126,585 kilograms,
1886-87	225,965 "
1887-88	55,430 "
1888-89 (9 mos.)	443,720 "

—A recent report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce strongly advocates the continuation of sales of coffee futures. The report says that all abuses and exaggerations are but a light weight in the balance, against the advantages secured by the facilities for selling goods prior to their arrival, and deprecates any interference with the manner in which the business is now conducted.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogiana extension from Jaguara to Uberaba was formally opened to traffic on the 24th inst.

—The government tax on passengers and traffic on the São Paulo railway last year amounted to 55,045\$870, and the provincial tax to 699,099\$440.

—The Jarlin Botânico tramway company has proposed to build a short line from the Botafogo terminus to the military school on Praia da Saudade, which the minister of war was considering, if a privilege for 25 years be granted it.

—We are unable to explain why a decree dated January 5th, relative to the extension from Areal to Entre Rios of the Northern railway's Petropolis branch, should only be published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 13th inst.

—On the 27th the minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 12,419\$699, balance of guaranteed interest, to the Campos and Carangola railway company for the latter half of 1888. A loan to pay 14,239\$514, the proportion due to the increase of capital, was not reported upon.

—The *Jornal* on the 24th says the D. Pedro II railway will build a large shed (*borraço*) at Porto Novo do Cunha for the storage of goods transported by its waggon, for which the Leopoldina railway can not provide carriage. On the 22nd 93 loaded waggons were awaiting discharge. On the other hand the Leopoldina directors publish a card and copies of letters from the firm here representing the manufacturers to prove that the scarcity of rolling stock has arisen from the delay of vessels bringing the material ordered some time ago. Complaints are still constant, and it appears that something must be done. This entanglement is the result of a break of gauge, as clearly as possible.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Sr. Roberto Grey, a well-known and esteemed auctioneer, died on the 22nd inst. of congestion of the brain.

—The auxiliary association of tailors has placed upon its records a vote of regret for the death of Sr. Ranzello Ortigão.

—Such of our readers as are destined to the House of Detention may prepare themselves by perusing the *Diário Oficial* of the 23rd.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 18th contains the conditions for the laying of a direct telegraph cable between Brazil and the United States.

—Every day there is published in *O Paiz* list of telegrams retained by the D. Pedro II railway, most of which have the addresses. If properly addressed, why are they retained?

—Deputy Joaquim Nahucó, the abolition leader, was married on the 23rd inst. in this city to Miss Evelina Torres Soares Ribeiro, daughter of Barão de Inhama. We wish every happiness to the newly married couple.

—The Bank Maker's Bank cleared 528\$ on the 21st. With rare philanthropy it presented 53\$ to the Campinas sufferers. A bank for facilitating gambling ought to be "chuck full" of charity.

—Heitor Guimarães, a Brazilian poet, declares that ignorance caused the martyrdom of two beings; one was Jesus Christ, the other the Brazilian revolutionist, Tiradentes. And his poem was published and admired!

—The 220 *apôlices* with which the government purchased the property upon which the military school is to be established, are taken from the funds subscribed by the merchants of Rio for the Asylum Invalidos. This does not appear by any means proper.

—Sr. Cosme Netto, the director of the Museum in Rio, has been made an effective member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, established at Copenhagen. Sr. Netto's pretensions in relation to Brazilian antiquities have won him this honor.

—There is nothing like figures. A friend of one of the daily journals has worked out that a mortality of 43 per day in a population of 3,000 is equal to 6,450 in one of 150,000. He might have gone farther and said if one of two dwellers on a farm dies, it is the equivalent for that day of 225,000 in a city of 45,000 souls.

—On the 23rd the minister of justice addressed a circular to the presidents of the provinces requiring them to organize and forward to his department a list of ex-slaves convicted under the 1835 law, with full particulars of the cases, in order that the Emperor might be enabled to extend clemency to such convicts as are deserving of it.

—A touching scene occurred at the residence of the quartermaster general on his birthday, on the 21st. A number of visitors appeared to compliment the general, and the inevitable "speechifying" ensued. One of the guests proposed that all the ladies present should embrace the general, which was carried *non con*, and at once executed. How the general liked it is not reported.

—The preparatory sessions of the General Assembly began on the 27th inst.

—The resignations of four provincial presidents were published yesterday, two of whom were sent to other provinces. One new appointment was made, leaving one vacancy to fill.

—A decree of the 13th has just been published declaring lapsed the concession granted to the D. Pedro II Telegraph Co. for landing an American cable in Brazil. It is said that proposals will be invited for the execution of this enterprise.

—The minister of agriculture is now after the "phosphato de cá" company. The company has made a trifling mistake in paying 1,536\$—when it owed 3,846\$—to the government, and the minister wants the fiscal engineer to let him know all about it. Of course the fiscal engineer will know as much about it as the company chooses to be shroud.

—The new building on Ilha Fiscal, erected for the maritime service of the custom house, was formally inaugurated on the 27th inst. The position is a commanding one and will be most convenient for the shipping. The edifice is an attractive one, and will henceforth be one of the first objects of attention for incoming travellers.

—We are informed that a well-known foreign house in this city, which has a large manufacturing establishment in Campinas, sent up a physician and several nurses some time ago, and has supplied them with medicines and everything necessary for the relief of the poor people of that afflicted city. They wasted no money in fireworks and music, but used it all in charitable work.

—The engineering club of this city has appointed a commission of three engineers to report upon the works recently executed by Dr. Paulo de Frontin for a provisional water supply, the nominees being Drs. Frontin, Bicalho and Barros Barreto. Frontin reporting in his own favor, Bicalho against him, and Barros Barreto trying to be on both sides at one and the same time, will be a spectacle of rare interest.

—The new regulations for the police force were published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 21st. The force is to consist of 1,487 men and 315 horses, will comprise superior (*maior*) and inferior (*menor*) staffs, eight companies of infantry and four of cavalry. Among the amendments the police "statute" figure. Perhaps Mr. Castro Lopes will let us know if "yatagan" is Portuguese for sword, sabre, or bayonet.

—Dr. Francisco Pires de Carvalho Araújo left by the *Tanar* on the 23rd for Pernambuco, where he proposes to await the *Orbique* and proceed to Europe. Sr. Araújo is the chief of the 1st section of the Rio custom house and will combine the search for health in Europe with investigations into such fiscal improvements as can be availed of here. The results will be anxiously awaited. Sr. Araújo has taken a job sufficient to break down a strong man, if he has proposed to reform the *modus operandi* in Brazilian custom houses.

—On the 20th a colored man obtained police authority to have a dance in honor of the birthday of one of his children. A neighbor, Major Leopoldo da Franca Amorim, objected in the colored people amusing themselves and with a number of friends invaded the man's house, broke up his furniture, tore up the police licence, and finally arrested every man, woman and child at the dance. Of course this unmerciful slave-owner will receive no punishment, and the unfortunate colored man should thank his stars that he escaped with a whole skin.

—On the 21st inst. the proceeds of the subscription to present the Emperor's physician with a token of regard was delivered to Comde de Matta Maia at Petropolis. The token was 11 *apôlices* of the 1879 gold loan in a handsomely mounted Russia leather case. The speeches made were of the proper complimentary description and from them we infer that Divine Providence—and Comde de Matta Maia—are to be considered the preservers of the Emperor's life. There appears to be no allusion to the foreign physicians. We were under the impression that Dr. Semmler was an assistant of Divine Providence in the case.

—The immigration question is becoming more and more complicated. A number of French and Belgian immigrants recently attracted attention by camping in the street, and the press at once took up the question. The inspector of immigration says that a considerable number of these came from the River Plate and are merely looking here to get a free passage home. However, as the report had been spread that unemployed immigrants in Rio would be returned to their countries for account of the parties introducing them, abuses had been committed. The inference is that all the discontented foreigners will gradually return to Rio, to be sent home at the cost of the taxpayers, or companies. This is a pretty result of Sr. Prado's famous immigration scheme!

—On the 15th inst. an organization was effected here by representatives of a majority of the newspapers of this city for the purpose of raising money for Campinas. Under this initiative a considerable quantity of merchandise, provisions, etc., have been received, and 3,138\$ in cash at the office of the *Gazeta de Notícias*. A horse race was organized on the 21st, ostensibly for the Campinas poor, a concert is announced for the 2nd proximo, and a *banda pueril* (youthful gathering procession) went through a part of the city yesterday. The total large amount has already been received, but it is believed that a association has sent up two physicians, two druggists and several nurses to assist in caring for the sick people of Campinas.



do	"	Strada	32,000
do	Big str	Piazza	18,000
do	Ameri st	Lungara	10,000
Baltimore	Ameri hk	Baltimore	7,000
New Orleans	Rt sh	Halley	12,000
London	Plg st	Gardies	7,2 10
Hamburg	Ger sh	Strauss	3,900
do	"	Cramer	5,000
Trieste	Aust sh	Zafra	3,600
do	Ital str	S Gotheide	2,800



# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 27th, 1889.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
38,476,000	Jan. - July	5	Apólices.....	200\$-1,000\$	959\$00	959\$00-965\$00
119,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
19,838,500	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,080 000	1,075 000-1,080 000
35,875,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,000 000	1,005 000-1,010 000
1,050,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro....	—	—	—

## PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas.....	—	—	—
8,011,300	Jan.-July	6-7	Amazonas.....	—	81 1/2	—
206,300	—	7	Bahia.....	—	—	—
30,800	—	—	Ceará.....	—	—	—
1,023,800	Jan.-July	5-6	Estado Santo.....	—	—	—
199,000	—	—	Goyaz.....	1,000\$	100 1/2	—
5,875,000	Jan.-July	6-8	Maranhão.....	—	—	—
1,294,200	Jan.-July	—	Para.....	—	—	—
773,850	Jan.-July	—	Paraguay.....	—	101 1/2	—
773,600	Jan.-July	5-7	Pernambuco.....	—	—	—
7,881,200	Jan.-July	—	Piauí.....	—	98 1/2	—
52,000	Jan.-July	—	Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$-500\$	—	—
8,681,500	Jan.-July	—	Rio Grande do Norte.....	1,000\$	98 1/2	—
27,800	Jan.-July	—	Rio Sul.....	—	—	—
3,266,822	Jan.-July	—	Santa Catharina.....	—	—	—
135,000	Jan.-July	—	S. Paulo.....	—	—	—
1,153,000	Jan.-July	—	City of S. Paulo.....	100\$	93 1/2	—
500,000	—	—	Sergipe.....	—	—	—
731,400	—	—	—	—	—	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,000\$	June - Dec.	8	Brazil.....	100\$	109 1/2	—
6,949,799	Jan.-July	6	Campos and Camargo.....	200	172 1/2	—
7,193,100	Jan.-July	6	União de Minas.....	200	172 1/2	—
5,395,300	Apr.-Oct.	5	do gold.....	£10 5/8	81\$500	77 1/2-81 1/2
815,000	May-Nov.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100	81 1/2	81 1/2-81 1/2
407,000	—	—	Predial.....	100	69	68 1/2-69 1/2

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	Bahian.....	200\$	78 1/2	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Camargo.....	200	195 500	—
1,000,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	União de Minas.....	200	172 1/2	—
1,577,800	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	do gold.....	£50	81 1/2	77 1/2-81 1/2
4,830,800	Jan.-July	6	do gold.....	£50	81 1/2	77 1/2-81 1/2
293,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	100	90 1/2	—
4,495,000	Jan.-July	7	Rio das Flores.....	100	93 1/2	—
370,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	100	201	—
1,500,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Paulo and Rio Preto.....	100	80 1/2	—
4,137,000	Mar.-Sept.	6	Saracabana.....	£50	455	—
6,679,800	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold.....	£50	455	—
4,816,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	União Valenciana.....	200	—	—
650,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
439,886	Jan.-July	6	Carris Uhanos.....	500	490	—
811,300	do	7	do.....	100	105 1/2	—
656,750	Feb.-Aug.	6	Niteroi gold.....	£200	—	—
309,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	91 1/2	—
250,000	Jan.-July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	200	195	—
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8 1/2	Ferry.....	100	105 1/2	—
295,000	Jan.-July	8 1/2	Paulista.....	200	104 1/2	—
200,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	Central Sugar Factories.....	100	85 1/2	—
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Brasileira.....	100	181	—
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Quissamã.....	200	112	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	180	—
100,000	Jan.-July	8	Berlery.....	200	—	—
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Bou. Fur.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	Jan.-July	7 1/2	Brazil Industrial.....	200	198	—
763,200	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Carica.....	200	196	—
388,000	do	7	Confang Industrial.....	200	—	—
300,000	do	8	Pio Grande.....	200	195	—
2,000,000	do	8	Petropolis.....	200	200	—
380,000	do	7	Rink.....	200	92 1/2	—
430,000	June-Dec.	7	S. João.....	£20	195	—
250,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	100	190	—
200,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold].....	100	85 1/2	—
319,800	Apr.-Oct.	8	Candalaria [church].....	200	210	—
4,200,000	do	7 1/2	Candalaria e Espetos, gold.....	£50	480	—
100,000	Jan.-July	6	Elevador e Fáb. de Chumbo.....	100	92 1/2	—
300,000	Jan.-July	6	Decas D. Pedro II.....	200	195	—
4,150,000	May-Nov.	6	Lavoura, Ind. & Colim.....	£200	195	—
2,500,000	Jan.-Nov.	6	Melhoramentos U. de Niteroi.....	200	—	—
100,000	Jan.-July	8	Oleos de Villa Nova.....	200	—	—
431,700	Apr.-Oct.	8	União Telephonica.....	100	70 1/2	—

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,175\$	Alliança.....	25000-Jan. 89	20\$	105\$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	294,707	Argos Fluminense.....	17 000-Jan. 89	250	420 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	15,804	Alitalia.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	10 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	15,804	Alitalia.....	1 000-Jan. 89	20	20 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Confang.....	2 000-Jan. 89	20	30 000	—
8,000,000	5 000,000	285,000	Fidelidade.....	11 000-Jan. 89	225	105 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	194,508	Garantia.....	9 000-Jan. 89	200	143 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	86,500	Genial.....	4 000-Jan. 89	20	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Indemnizadora.....	200-Jan. 89	20	28 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	348,000	Integridade.....	10 000-Jan. 89	200	155 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	16,450	Leilão.....	1 000-Jan. 89	10	9 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	10,602	Luz Permanente.....	1 000-Jan. 89	20	28 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	195,000	Previdente.....	2 000-Jan. 89	60	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	6,647	Providencia.....	2 000-Jan. 89	20	28 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	10,137	União Com. dos Varejistas.....	3 000-Jan. 89	20	24 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilância.....	7 000-Jan. 89	20	10 000	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	Associação Commercial.....	8 1/2-Jan. 89	200\$	200\$000	—
4,000,000	1,000,000	7,068,374	Banqueiro.....	8 1/2-Jan. 89	200	250\$000-251\$000	—
33,000,000	33,000,000	1,335	Caixa Credit Commercial.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	40	38 000	—
20,000,000	14,000,000	3,377,975	Commercial do Rio de Jan.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	230 000-242 000	—
12,000,000	11,543,480	1,738,000	do 2 series.....	9 1/2-Jan. 89	200	230 000-230 000	—
20,000,000	1,000,000	127,837	Commercial do Rio de Jan.....	5 1/2-Jan. 89	100	150 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	delelelele.....	12 1/2-Jan. 89	100	150 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	English, Limited.....	6 1/2-Dec. 88	100	114 000	—
20,000,000	13,496,450	350,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	11 1/2-Jan. 89	200	170 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Internacional.....	11 1/2-Jan. 89	200	265 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	do 2 series.....	2 1/2-Jan. 89	100	135 000-137 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	London & Brazilian, Limited.....	12 1/2-Apr. 89	100	38 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Mercantil do Varejistas.....	12 1/2-Apr. 89	100	111 000-113 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Popular.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	80 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	155,690	Preal.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	290 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,950,520	Rural e Hypothecario.....	2 1/2-Apr. 89	100	58 000	—
4,000,000	1,194,250	75,125	União de Creditos.....	2 1/2-Apr. 89	100	59 000-61 000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	9,987\$	Commercial, S. Paulo.....	3 1/2-Jan. 89	100	75 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	167,000	Credito Real.....	3 1/2-Jan. 89	100	100 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series.....	2 1/2-Jan. 89	100	100 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Lavoura.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	220 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	220 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	220 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União de Creditos.....	10 1/2-Jan. 89	200	220 000	—

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	7,813,000\$	18,206\$	Bahia and Minas.....	—	—	—	—
800,000	800,000	800,000	Bahia de Araxá.....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	14,617	Campos and Camargo.....	18 1/2-Feb. 89	200	130\$000	—
1,600,000	1,600,000	17,506	Credito Santo & Camargo.....	1 1/2-Jan. 89	200	—	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	União de Minas.....	1 1/2-Jan. 89	200	—	—
13,000,000	4,137,437	—	Leopoldina.....	13 1/2-Jan. 89	200	160 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series.....	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,430	Machado and Campos.....	5 1/2-Jan. 89	200	135 000	—
200,000	200,000	31,889	Mato.....	6 1/2-Aug. 88	200	98 000	—
4,070,000	3,199,200	—	Oeste de Minas.....	7 1/2-Jan. 89	200	188 000	—
10,000,000	1,477,400	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	7 1/2-May 81	200	700 000	—
18,665,000	1,065,100	—	S. Paulo and Rio Preto.....	7 1/2-Jan. 89	200	700 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series.....	—	—	—	—
78,000,000	1,600,000	—	S. Paulo and Rio Preto.....	7 1/2-Jan. 89	200	700 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	S. Paulo and Rio Preto.....	7 1/2-Jan. 89	200	700 000	—
5,000,000	1,000,000	40,481	União Valenciana.....	6 1/2-Feb. 81	40	165 000-180 000	—

## TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,400,000\$	3,400,000\$	101,000\$	Caris Urbanas.....	6 1/2-Apr. 89	200\$	250\$000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	União de Minas.....	3 1/2-Apr. 89	200	245\$000-250\$000	—
300,000	213,150	—	Laranjeiras, and tunnel.....	5 1/2-Apr. 89	200	—	—
500,000	500,000	81,180	Niteroi.....	4 1/2-Jan. 89	200	218 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Petropolis.....	4 1/2-Jan. 89	200	250 000	—
1,200,000	600,000	55,000	Porto Alegre.....	4 1/2-Jan. 89	200	265 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	507,809	S. Christovam.....	15 1/2-Jan. 89	200	265 000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	2,492	Vila Isabel.....	4 1/2-Jan. 89	200	210 000	—

## SHIPPING.

Capital	
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